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WILLIAM SUMNER APPLETON.
SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN.
JEREMIAH COLBURN.
WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN.

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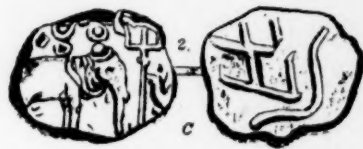
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COINS OF INDIA.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

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VOL. XXII.

BOSTON, JANUARY, 1888.

No. 3.

THE GOETHE MEDALS (SUPPLEMENT).¹

BY DR. H. R. STORER.

IN the last number of this Journal I offered a descriptive list of all the medals of Goethe of which, till that time, I had been able to obtain data, and closed my paper with the statement, that since "previous cataloguers seem too much to have blindly copied from each other," it would be necessary, to render my enumeration perfect, "1, to ascertain whether all that I have described exist as separate types, or if two or three of them, through previous inaccurate description, may not have seemed distinct, when they are not; 2, to add any fresh references, either to descriptions or figures; 3, to find out if there remain any other medals of Goethe, as yet ungiven."

I had hardly hoped to be so soon enabled to furnish the desired information upon all these points. In my paper I referred to the work of arranging the collection of coins and medals made by Goethe, which is now being done at Weimar by Hofrath C. Ruland, who had been one of my most valued correspondents in the general field of medical numismatics. The interest of the collection alluded to may be judged by the statement that Goethe's "Italian medals were two thousand in number, some of which were unique."² Mr. Ruland, upon reception of the October *Journal*, has been kind enough to compare all of my descriptions with the medals themselves as existing in the grand-ducal and his own private cabinets, and to send me the results in full. They will be found below.

Before stating them, however, I may mention that I have ascertained that specimens of Nos. 12 and 13 of my list are in the collection of Mr. Robert Shiells, banker, of Neenah, Wisconsin, and that I have myself now obtained No. 15. This brings the number of the Goethe medals in this country, of which I have knowledge, up to seven, of five separate types. The Messrs. Chapman of Philadelphia have kindly called my attention to the fact that the Warner Sale, referred to under Nos. 14 and 15, was held in New York, and not at the former city.

¹ Read before the Newport Historical Society, 21 Nov., 1887.

² Sanborn. *The Life and Genius of Goethe*. Boston 1886, p. xiii.

The following is the communication of Mr. Ruland, under date of 23 October, 1887.

"I have received your most interesting paper on the Goethe Medals, and have examined it carefully with the medals themselves lying beside me.

"I take the liberty of sending you herewith a few observations, which have at least one merit, of being derived from the medals. All these authors, Duisburg, Rudolphi, Kluyskens, Durand, have copied frequently one from the other, without ever having seen the medals themselves. When I have been through all the accounts, letters, diaries, etc., in the Goethe Archives, I intend to put together and publish all I shall have found about medals and medalions of the poet. Curious to say, Goethe himself had not possessed all the medals struck up to 1832; my own private collection is all but complete. Only the unfortunate Pompeii medal I have never seen. Does it exist at all? Zahn's letter to Goethe seems to leave no doubt about it; yet, somewhere a copy of it ought to have turned up in all this time.

"Should I ever come across new information, I will not fail to let you know.

"Believe me, Dear Sir,

"Yours faithfully,

"C. RULAND."

1. "*Reverse*. A lyre and a mask lying upon two sprigs of laurel. No indication of a wreath (as described by Rollett). Exergue: H. BOLTSCHAUS. F." This is in accordance with my description, save that I have spoken of the lyre and mask as merely united by laurel, and had given v for u in the engraver's name.

"Exists in gold, silver and tin." I had only known of it in the latter metals.

2. "Is certainly the same as No. 1; the monogram of the artist, HB, having been placed upon the raised rim of the medal, it has been rubbed off most of the tin medals, and can only be deciphered on those of first-rate preservation." Rollett, who was my authority, is therefore here in error.

3. "DE GÖTHE AETATIS SUAE LXVI ANNO. Rev. ΑΓΩ|ΦΙΛΟΝ ΜΟΙ ΠΕΤΑΣΟΥ... ΠΙΤΕΡΟΝ. There were no dies of this medal. The original was Schadow's wax model, now in the Goethe Museum, which he moulded after his return to Berlin, in order to obtain about a dozen casts in bronze. These Goethe gave away as presents to distinguished friends. The copies in lead or iron I believe to be later reproductions of some of the original bronzes."

6 and 7. These "are certainly only one medal. The rejected dies, those with the 'horns' upon the Grand Duchess's head, are still in existence, and a few copies were struck again in 1855 or '56; thus we have of this first or rejected Jubilee Medal,

"a. Genuine old copies of 1825, only in bronze, recognizable by the inscription on the margin: ZUM 7^{ten} NOV. 1825 being produced by a die, and not engraved, as has been done on some copies of 1855. All but unique. The dies of obverse and reverse being still in existence, a few copies in silver and bronze were struck at the request of Dr. Ruppell for the Frankfort Collection.

"b. Copies of 1856, without the writing on the margin. Exceedingly rare.

"I have never seen but one contemporary copy of a (1825) with the inscription on the margin; on the neck of Goethe is the signature BRANDT F, with no dots. Diameter 41 mm. Casts of the original medals by Brandt have also been preserved, which explain the two 'horns.' They are simply some frizzled hair, covered by a thin veil, which the Grand Duchess used to wear. By reducing the original diameter of the medal, 66 mm., to 41 mm., these details became less intelligible."

8. "The official medal was struck in gold, silver and bronze. The very realistic and portrait-like heads of the rejected model were altered into a rather flat semi-antique design."

9. "Is not a Goethe medal, but commemorates the fiftieth anniversary of Charles Augustus' reign." This is a curious coincidence, as that year (1825) was also the fiftieth anniversary of Goethe's first coming to Weimar, and was celebrated as such by his Jubilee Medals.

10. "The obverse imitated from Rauch's famous bust. Beneath, *ANG. FACIUS*" as I had given, but without a final dot. "*Rev.* DEM | VII NOV. | MDCCCXXV. Diameter, 32 mm."

11. "Has not been figured by Rüppell. His "pl. III, 3, which you indicate, is the Facius Medal, No 10. This is the only Goethe Medal which I have never seen. In the Goethe-House there is no copy, as Rollett had hoped. I have made every possible enquiry in Germany as well as at Naples, without the slightest success."

13. "*Obverse*, . . . GÖTHES . . . No dot after FEIER No dot after 1849 Rim: ZWEY" In the specimen in the possession of Mr. Robert Shiells, however, there seems to be ZWEI, as in the Friedländer manuscript which I quoted, and in addition no dot after FRANKFURT upon the reverse. This latter appears to have escaped the attention of Mr. Ruland.

14. "Obverse like 5 and 10, after Rauch's bust. *Rev.* The original pen and ink sketch by Goethe for this allegorical composition is in the Grand Ducal Museum. The medal exists in silver and bronze."

17. "Is figured by Rollett, page 239; Rüppell, No. 13. Diameter 104 mm. By T. K. Fischer, Berlin, 1827."

19. "Obverse as you give it. *Rev.* DAS GÖTHE U. SCHILLER - MONUMENT IN WEIMAR. Diameter 42 mm. In silver, bronze and britannia."

20 and 21. "For the head of Goethe on these jetons the medallion by Kügelgen" below mentioned, "was made use of. Their diameter is 22 mm."

22. "Impossible to say what it was like."

23. "This is a bronze cast of David d'Anger's famous medallion which we have at Weimar."

24. "Belongs with 20 and 21."

25. "Unknown to me."

"A few additions to your list.

"*1a.* Medallion. Bust of Goethe in ordinary dress to the left; most likely after Chodowiecky's engraving, about 1780. One-sided. Tin. By Hilpert of Nuremberg. Without inscription; painted in lake colors. Diameter 95 mm. Compare Rollett, p. 39.

"*b.* Medallion by Kügelgen, about 1812(?); the original wax in the Goethe-House. It was cast in iron soon afterwards. Bust to the left, without inscription. Diameter 99 mm. No reverse. Rollett, p. 127. It is the original of your Nos. 20, 21 and 24, and of a fourth jeton, namely:

"*c.* *Obverse.* Bust to the left. J. W. VON - GÖTHE.

Reverse. NUMISMATISCHER | ABEND | IM | GOETHE-GARTEN | ZU | BLASEWITZ | 8. SEPT. 1881 Bronze. Diameter 22 mm.

"*d.* Medallion by Posch, 1827 (Rollett, p. 234). The original in ivory is in the Goethe-House. It was cast in iron in 1827. Bust to left, without inscription. Diameter 90 mm.

"*e.* Bronze medal; diameter 40 mm.

"*Obverse.* Busts of Schiller and Goethe side by side, to right.

"*Reverse.* DEN DEUTSCHEN DICHTER HEROEN Within these words, SCHILLER | UND | GÖTHE. | 1860. Under the shoulder of Schiller, there is the monogram H.W.

"*f.* Of your No. 5, there exist copies without a reverse.

"*g.* There exist combinations of your Nos. 12 and 15; viz:

"Obverse of No. 12. Reverse of No. 15.

"I possess such a combination in silver."

ORIENTAL COINS.

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THOSE OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

BY R. H. C. TUFNELL, M. S. T., F. Z. S.

THE coins of India, occasionally offered in small quantities in sales by dealers, are themselves very little known in America, and their history and other facts concerning their mintage, etc., are still less familiar to our collectors. We take pleasure therefore in announcing to the readers of the *Journal* that we have received a series of papers on this subject, which will extend through the current volume, and will be made more interesting by illustrations. An outline of the different dynasties and the characteristics of their coins will be given, and we hope that the attention of collectors will be so aroused, that we may be encouraged to follow the series with a brief sketch of the various foreign coins struck in India — such as those of the East India Company, the French, Dutch, Portuguese and Danes. The plate accompanying the present article illustrates several pieces descriptive accounts of which will appear in the next paper.

The articles have been prepared and sent us by Captain R. H. C. TUFNELL, a gentleman in her Majesty's service in India, and a member of the London Numismatic Society, stationed at Fort St. George, Madras, to whom we desire to express our sincere thanks for his kindly interest in the *Journal*.
Eds.

THERE are few more fascinating pursuits to be enjoyed by the "dweller in a foreign land" such as India, than the collecting of those records of a bygone age, which, in the form of coins or inscriptions, carry us back beyond the reach of history to ancient times, when kings and dynasties ruled whose very names are almost unknown today. But few countries there are that have a history so wrapt in mystery as Southern India. While the northern portion of the continent can trace back the stories of successive dynasties from Moghuls and Pathans directly to the Bactrian rulers of the far north-west, the south knows nothing of her former existence, save what can be gleaned from such meagre information as the grant of some village to a Brahman priest, or an inscription rudely traced on a temple wall can supply. Nor is the case different with the successive coinages of the two portions of the peninsula. While the issues of the north are for the most part characterized by fair execution and legible incipitions, we usually find on the medals of the south but little that can aid us in their identification. All the more reason then for those interested in numismatology to turn their attention in this direction, in order that fresh light may be thrown on a subject now wrapt in too dark a mystery. It is only by united effort that any solid addition to our present scanty knowledge can be gained, and the recollection that every day the smelting pots of the goldsmith and coppersmith are claiming their victims, while the cabinet of the Central Museum, of Madras, is but rarely blessed with a fresh issue, should urge each flagging collector to fresh exertions.

It is not, however, intended in the present paper to go deeply into any type of Southern Indian coins, but rather in a short space to give a few hints to one who is commencing this most fascinating study, to help him in the identification of the commoner issues he is likely to meet with, and in the hope that this may be followed by other papers going more deeply into the coins of the various dynasties, which men of greater experience, such as Mr. Scott, of Madura, or the Rev. James E. Tracy, of Tirumangalam, could easily supply.

Many, doubtless, are deterred at the outset, by the difficulty of identification, which presents itself with their first "find." As I have already said, most of the issues of this part of the country boast no inscription to guide us; but for all that, there are not wanting distinguishing badges, which can in very many, if not in most, instances, help us to assign them fairly approximately. It is, then, with a view to pointing out the most prominent of these to the tyro, and thus enlisting fresh recruits in the slowly-increasing ranks of coin-students in Southern India, that this paper appears. In Calcutta, the Journal of the "Asiatic Society, Bengal," in almost every issue, publishes fresh coins that have come to light, whereas in Madras¹ nothing of the kind has been done, since Sir Walter Elliot's "Numismatic Gleanings" appeared in the pages of this journal for 1858. What little literature has been already published on the subject has either become so scarce as to command² a prohibitive price, or, like Hawkes' invaluable little pamphlet on the coins of Mysore, is out of print. Under the able supervision of the present Superintendent of the Central Museum, a great step in the right direction has been taken, by the arranging of all the copper issues of this part of the country; but many sections are still woefully weak in specimens, notably those of the Cholas, Pandiyans, and Chalukyans. As the phalanx of collectors increases, let us hope, however, that duplicate specimens (and originals with non-collectors) may find their way into a collection which should be as nearly perfect as possible.

To the collector who has been at work any time, the enormous number of coins scattered throughout the country cannot fail to be a subject of wonder. The beginner, on the other hand, or the owner of a few specimens, who has never really *hunted*, will probably complain of the scarcity of issues procurable. The writer has purchased in one place, in two days, no less than 28 pounds' weight of copper coins, and yet been told by residents on the spot that search is hopeless, and that no coins were ever found there. Let not the tyro then be discouraged at a few blank days. Every village in India contains coins — gold ones among the jewels of the rich, copper ones among the rubbish of the poor — but it takes tact, patience, and practice to lure them from their lurking places. It is no unusual thing to hunt through a village without seeing a sign of a coin, and be assured that there never were any, and yet the next day, armed with a handful of old coppers, as example of what one wants, to ferret out some prizes. To the native mind an *old* coin is of no more value than a modern one of identical weight and of infinitely less interest, and it is only when the mild Hindu realizes that for one pie that is old, he can get two pies that are current, that his little store is unearthed. Take, as I have said, a handful of old coppers with you, and sitting on his doorstep show them to the village shroff, and try to coax out whatever he may have. Encourage passers-by to stop and gape, and gradually whatever the village contains will be at your mercy, and a prize thus gained is a prize indeed.

But however difficult the procuring old coins may be, the identification is doubly so at first; and yet with a little practice it is wonderful how soon one can pick out the choicest morsels from a chatty-full of rubbish. Gold coins

¹ Sir Walter Elliot's contribution to the "Numismata Orientalia" had not been received when this paper was commenced. ² A copy of Princep's "Indian Antiquities" now fetches as much as £10 10s.

down here are now so rare that (with the exception of an occasional interloper) one can pretty easily remember them all; while silver pieces, prior to the issues of the East India Company, and excepting an occasional "punch-marked" Buddhist, may be said to be practically non-existent. Of copper, thousands of thousands are found, and it is to these that we must turn our attention chiefly. And perhaps a word or two here about the sizes and weights of these coins may not be out of place. The Chola and Pandyan issues appear to have been struck in three sizes, the largest and smallest of which are found both in copper and gold, while the medium size has only been found in the former metal. The largest is just about the size of a four-anna piece, the medium slightly more than half this, and the smallest, in copper, only just large enough to receive one letter of the inscription, though slightly larger in gold. The average weights are, approximately, in gold sixty-eight and seven and one-half to eight grains; and in copper, sixty, twenty-four and nine grains, respectively.

Mohammedan issues (chiefly Pathan) which occur in considerable numbers — having wandered down south either in course of trade, in the scrips of pilgrims, or brought by the conquering hordes of the north — are in rupees and mohurs, each of approximately the same weight and averaging generally from one hundred and sixty to one hundred and seventy grains, while the copper issues, usually more or less alloyed with silver, vary very considerably. The Hindu pagoda and fanam are both of gold, the former, usually almost a spherical coin, and weighing about fifty-two grains, the latter a small thin piece rarely reaching six grains. The early French issues struck in Southern India are of two sizes in copper and two in silver, their respective weights being approximately fifty-seven and one-half and thirty-two and one-half grains in the former and forty-five and twenty-two and one-half grains in the latter metal. As far back as 1668, issues of English silver money were struck in Bombay. In the latter part of the last and early part of the present century, English medals were coined, following the Mohammedan and Hindu systems. Those current in the south consisted firstly of the single star and other pagodas in the Hindu style (weighing from fifty-two to fifty-two and one-half grains), and subsequently of a more modern type of coin in double¹ and single pagodas, weighing ninety-one and forty-five and one-half grains, respectively, in gold; while the silver series of half and quarter pagodas weighed three hundred and twenty-five and one hundred and sixty-two and one-half grains and the silver fanam twenty-nine. By royal proclamation of the seventh of January, 1818, the pagoda series gave way, and the rupee of one hundred and eighty grains (three hundred and fifty to one hundred pagodas) became the current coin of the country, and has so continued ever since, to the sorrow of many a father with a family in the old country.

To turn now to the coins that are most commonly met with in the southern districts of the peninsula, we find that the earliest represented are evidently of a Buddhist origin, and these are found from end to end of India, and are by no means uncommon in the Island of Ceylon. Through them we trace the early history of coining. First we have small pieces of metal, some rectangular, some circular, and some apparently slices cut from a bar of metal.

¹ Journal Asiatic Society, Bengal, Vol. LII, Part I, No. 24.

These we find followed by irregular flat pieces of silver and copper, at first utterly devoid of any mark, but later bearing the impression of some device or devices *punched* upon them, and hence known as the "punch-marked" Buddhist type. (Figure 1.) Though by no means common, they are met with in silver, gold and copper, the first being by far the commonest. An examination of a few of these coins will show that all the marks they bear were not stamped upon them at one time, as one device is often seen to override another; and hence we may conclude that successive kings (or periods) stamped on the coins in general use a mark of their own sovereignty or time. The earliest emblem of all would seem to be the sun, in the form of a rayed circle, for this device appears upon every issue, more or less distinct, and is followed by a number of others, such as the "chaitya," the "chakra" or wheel, the "caduceus" or wizard's rod, the Buddhist tree, &c. Of these, Sir Walter Elliot, in his recent contribution to the "Numismata Orientalia" has figured a considerable number of specimens, and many were also illustrated in the early numbers of the Madras Journal of Literature and Science. See Vol. IV, No. 7, [1858 J].

From them we pass to the more recent *die*-made issues, of which specimens in copper are frequently met with in Southern India, especially in that most prolific coin centre, Madura. These are almost invariably rectangular, and bear on one side an elephant with apparently Buddhist symbols, and on the reverse a chequered pattern as shown in Figure 2, beneath which is a wavy line. The native legend is that these coins were struck in Madura at a very early period, and that the line denotes the river, while the chequered pattern is supposed to represent a plan of the city.

It is not, however, only in the ordinary coin metals (gold, silver and copper) that the collector will find issues bearing evidently Buddhist emblems. He will not be long on the hunt before he comes across circular (and rarely rectangular) coins in *lead*. These are found, for the most part, in the Krishna and Godavari districts, but occasionally in Mysore, and other parts of the south, and are usually attributed to the Andhros, a dynasty of considerable antiquity, mentioned by Pliny,¹ but whose story is wrapt in prehistoric mystery. These coins, for the most part, bear on the obverse a horse, a lion, an elephant, or some other animal, the reverse being occupied by what is usually known as the "four-balled chakra," a form of the Buddhist wheel. (Figure 3.)

Travelling down southward now, along the eastern coast, we find, chiefly on or near the sea-shore, a type of coin, rare in silver but fairly common in copper, all with the metal beaten very thin and exceedingly brittle, bearing on the obverse almost invariably a bull, and on the reverse a rayed "chakra" or wheel, and occasionally a device not unlike a symbolical altar. These occur in considerable numbers near the Seven Pagodas (Mahavalipuram), and are usually attributed to the Curumbars, a race of some power, which lasted till about the eighth century of our era, when they fell before the Cholas who annexed their country. (Figures 4, 5, 6.) The Rev. W. Taylor, in his account of the Mackenzie MSS., observes of this people, that "they had a certain kind of religion; they were murderers; they derived their name of Curumbars

¹ Pliny, lib. V, cap. XVII, "Validior deinde gens Andaræ," &c.

from their cruelty. Some of them spread into Dravida desám as far as the Tonda-Mundala country. They are now found near Uttramalur, (a village, according to Sewell, some fifteen miles from Madrantikam), but are more civilized."

[To be continued.]

A NEW MEANING TO SOME OLD MEDALS.

In a recent publication d'Herisson advances a curious theory concerning what he calls the double meaning of certain medals. He speaks especially of the medals struck in France and elsewhere in commemoration of the birth, imprisonment and death of the Duke of Normandy, Louis XVII, of France. He most strongly adheres, as does his friend, Jules Favre, to the conviction that the Dauphin did not die in prison, but that he was rescued, and another child substituted, who died and was buried in his name. He passes over all the pretenders, such as Hergaraut, Bruneau and Eleazar Williams; but he thinks that Nauendorff (Nawendorff) was the true son of Louis XVI, and his son the heir of the elder branch of the Bourbons. Jules Favre, although a Republican, pleaded for him from the conviction that he truly was what he claimed to be, and as late as 1873 even, an unsuccessful attempt was made to have the case of Nauendorff reopened. His father is buried in Delft with his titles "Louis XVII, King of France and Navarre, Charles Louis, Duke of Normandy, born at Versailles, March 27th, 1785 — Died at Delft August 10th, 1845," engraved upon his tombstone. The Dutch government allowed this.

But to come to the part that interests lovers of numismatics, d'Herisson describes how the idea of the survival of Louis XVII is carried out in the various medals struck relating to that prince, and he reads their occult meaning according to his own views, which are at least very ingenious.

To the medal commemorating his birth no hidden meaning was attached, nor indeed was any needed; but after his imprisonment in the Temple, and when it was hinted at Berlin that a substitution was about to take place, Loos struck this mysterious fact in bronze in this manner: On one side of the medal stand the two child prisoners; on the other is a curtain drawn over a mystery; beneath, "*Quand sera-t-elle levée?*": "When will it be lifted?" This medal is of somewhat uncertain date. Lenormand says 1793; Hennin says that it is classed under 1793 in Loos's catalogue, but that he believes it to belong to the latter part of 1794.

There is another by Loos supposed to be intended to commemorate the date of the Dauphin's death, which is curious and explicit to those who have the key. On the face is "Louis, second fils de Louis XVI né le 27 Mars, 1785." The reverse has the same curtain that concealed a mystery in the preceding medal; in this one it is drawn back, and discloses an angel writing. "*Redévenu libre le 8 Juin, 1795*": "Became free again on June 8th, 1795." The angel is standing. One of his feet is on a lighted torch, the flame of which represents life; the other is on a tomb, against which is an open book, in which we read these names: Louis XVI; Louis (the elder Dauphin); Antoinette; Elizabeth." These are the four members of the family who were dead at the time. The tomb is the witness of that. The 8th of June frees the second Dauphin, thanks to the substitution of the other child; and this thought appears again in the artist offering life to death, and thus showing as clearly as he dared that the second Dauphin survived his father, brother, mother and aunt. The raised curtain shows there are four dead persons and one living one, the Dauphin.

Another medal, struck in England by William Mainwaring, bears on one side the head of Louis XVII, and in the field, "*Sitôt qu'il hait un roi Doit-en cesser de l'être?*" a fleuron, and the date, 1793. It will be remembered that it was at the Chateau of Ham that the brothers of Louis XVI learned of his death, and thence proclaimed his son King. Monsieur (afterward Louis XVIII) took the title of Regent, and named the Count d'Artois lieutenant-general of the kingdom.

Several Vendean medals relating to Louis XVII were struck, and one, now very rare, was generally worn by royalists after his pretended death. This one represented an eagle lying on his back, with his wings spread out and his claws in the air, with the inscription "A bas l'anarchie, vive Louis XVII!" There was nothing on the reverse.

After the accession of Louis XVIII came the official medals of the First Restoration. In these, the double meaning, although more hidden, still exists. One has the head of Louis XVII, and the reverse a broken lily, with the inscription, "Cecidit ut flos 8 Junii, 1785." It is clear the artist has taken great pains to represent a flower that is not only not dead, but trying to raise its head again. Flowers fade and die, but nothing in the medical certificates, which attribute the death of the Dauphin to scrofula, justifies the violent death typified by a broken lily.

To be paid by the government to write in bronze the fact that the Dauphin was dead, and at the same time to engrave a medal that should prove the contrary, was a hard task. This is the manner in which the artist surmounted the difficulty: The head of Louis XVII on the obverse, and the legend, "Regni tantum jura"; on the reverse a genius flying from the Temple prison with a crown in his hand, and these lines, "1^o quam reddat haeredi." "2^o Ludovicus XVII, in vinculis occumbit." The author writes these lines thus: "Ludovicus XVII in vinculis occumbit quam reddat haeredi regni tantum jura," which, designedly obscure, may be rendered: "Louis XVII dies in prison rather than yield only royal rights to his heir." From this it appears that at the time this was struck, 1815, Louis XVII was still alive and "in vinculis." On the funeral monument the artist has put three broken lilies, which represent three royal victims; there were four dead, as named above, but he would have put five, if he had desired to show that Louis XVII was dead also.

The existence of this royal person was so well known in European courts that when the French Chambers decided in 1816 to build the Chapelle Expiatoire to the

1 The author seems less successful in proving his theory with this medal than with the others. We mention a few of the difficulties. It is implied that the designer had some knowledge that the King did not possess, but no hint is given as to the source from which he obtained it; and the interpretation of the legends, on this theory, would reflect on the reigning monarch. The meaning the medal conveyed to the casual observer was perhaps this: The bust and the words, Regni tantum jura, show that Louis XVII had merely the right to the throne without actual possession; the genius flying from the prison, with a crown, may allude to his reported death, while to those better informed, it tells of his escape; or it may mean that the nation's messenger seeks the proper person upon whom to bestow it. The most obvious meaning of the legend would be, "Louis XVII dies in chains; how may he give up his crown to an heir?" or taking the figure with the crown to symbolize the genius of the French people, "How may the nation restore the crown to his heir—Louis dies in prison." The implied answer being by accepting Louis XVIII as king.

The different meanings which *quam* is capable of bearing, make this phrase difficult to render clearly, as was very likely the artist's intention. D'Herisson's version in French to support his theory is, "Louis Dix-sept meurt en prison plutôt qu'on rende à son héritier seulement les droits royaux." One difficulty with this is that the Latin *reddat* is distinctively singular, and can hardly bear the indefinite signification of the French *qu'on rende*, which can only be given it by supplying *populus* or some similar word as its subject. We may render the English thus: Louis XVII dies in prison rather than that they [the nation, or Government] shall render to his heir [possibly meaning the occupant, the heir *de facto*, not *de jure*] only [perhaps seulement will bear to be rendered *merely* or *even nominally*] the right to the throne. The legend really implies, he seems to think, that the true King will consent to die in bonds, his only condition being that the Government shall ac-

cord to his lawful heir the right to the crown, (which was refused.) But this proposal is apparently inconsistent with his theory that the Prince escaped from prison when a child, and which may be symbolized as mentioned above, by the genius flying away with the crown. In this case we may read *Quam* 'in order that he may' *reddat* 'restore the rights of the crown to his heir, he dies in prison.' Yet this, applied to a mere child, accords more statesmanship to the youthful Dauphin than one of his years could possess, and his escape and subsequent marriage seems to conflict with it. How was he in "prison" at that time?

If the artist possessed some secret knowledge, given by the opponents of the reigning branch, perhaps he meant that Louis XVII was figuratively dying in chains, that is, in obscurity, rather than surrender so much as the nominal right to the crown to one who by continuing to occupy the throne, claimed to be the legitimate and only heir. It is not easy to see what benefit the absent prince would gain by such a course, unless his friends, convinced that he was still living, should eject his uncle from his seat, and give the crown to *him*, and does not seem plausible; supposing this to be true, however, then the device and legend were perhaps intended as a warning to Louis XVIII, and signify that the youthful Dauphin, symbolized by the flying figure, escapes "in order that he may restore the royal privileges to his true heir," who was, the author considers, the claimant Nauendorf. But this again does not remove the difficulties, and leaves the meaning of the second part of the legend uncertain.

There is no doubt a hidden meaning in the words, for *quam* and *reddat* are capable of several renderings, and it is not clear how the author wishes us to interpret them. With our lack of particular knowledge concerning the life of the claimant Charles Louis after his escape, if he really was rescued from the Temple, we cannot suggest any better interpretations than the above. If he did escape, and make such an offer, it was refused, as the author strives to prove from the legend.

memory of Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette, Madame Elizabeth, and Louis XVII, the Pope made some observations to Louis XVIII, who, of his own authority, modified the decisions of the Chamber; and the decree consecrates the "Chapelle Expiatoire" exclusively to the memory of Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette, and Madame Elizabeth. Probably the Pope refused to authorize the celebration of prayers for the dead for a person still living, thus forbidding a sacrilegious comedy to be acted for political reasons. This author says that the court of Berlin possesses undoubted proofs of the escape of the Dauphin, and that his uncle, Louis XVIII, knew of it, and also possessed the proofs of his having lived to grow up, and that he was undoubtedly recognized by birth-marks by people who had been associated with him in his service when he was a child. The strong conviction of the author may have aided him in finding his occult meanings, but, at all events, it throws a new light upon these medals, and the very fact that a new trial of Nauendorff's claim in 1873, under the Republic, was refused, shows that very strong influence was brought to bear upon the government, for, if there was no truth in the matter, the shortest way to kill the scandal would have been to argue the case openly and dismiss it for lack of proofs, if there were no proofs to substantiate the claim.

R. T. BARRINGTON.

COMMUNION TOKENS.

[Continued from Vol. xxii, p. 39.]

105. Pittsburgh, Pa. First. R. P. Church, "In remembrance of Me," in three lines, first and last curving. The letters R. P. for Reformed Presbyterian. This is on cardboard. Round. Size 20.

This and the following Pittsburgh tokens were omitted in their regular order, and should follow 99.

106. The same. SECOND U. P. CHURCH OF PITTSBURGH TOKEN. A place for name.

This is a printed cardboard token.

107. The same. Organized 1801. A. R. for Associate Reformed, in countersunk letters.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oval. Size 10 x 16.

This was their first token.

107a. The same. 1ST A. R. CHURCH TOKEN in three lines, first and last curving, word TOKEN extending across the planchet. A. R. for Associate Reformed.

Reverse. DO THIS IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME in four curved lines, and a plain raised border. Lead. Round. Size 15.

This was their second token issued.

108. Preston, Ill. (Springfield Congregation). Organized 1812. S.F. in rude letters for Spring Field.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Square. Size 9 x 9.

109. Princeton, Ind. Organized 1816. R. P. for Reformed Presbyterian, in raised letters and border.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong. Size 6 x 8.

This design was abandoned in 1855, and the following (a new one) procured.

109a. The same. REF. PRES. CHURCH in two curved lines, TOKEN in centre.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oval. Size 12 x 18.

110. The same. (Old School Congregation). R. P. for Reformed Presbyterian, in raised letters and border.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong. Size 7 x 13.

111. Robinson's Run, Allegheny Co., Pa. Organized in 1790 as Associate Reformed. This church used three differing tokens for several years; one marked L. for Lord's Supper; one marked C. for Communion, and one with a rosette or wheel in the centre.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Size 8 to 10.

111a. Another. Several years later another token was used, much larger, octagonal in shape, marked with two circles. Lead. Size 12 x 14.

All the foregoing were abandoned in 1843, and the following adopted.

111b. Another. Associate Reformed Congregation, with beaded border.

Reverse. TOKEN. Lead. Oblong, octagonal. Size 9 x 16.

All tokens abandoned in 1874.

112. Roney's Point, W. Va. R in raised letter for Roney's Point.

Reverse. C. for Church. Lead. Round. Size 10.

This Congregation is the "Middle Wheeling Reformed Presbyterian Congregation."

113. Rose Point, Lawrence Co., Pa. "Slippery Rock Congregation." Organized 1834. Named for the stream on which the church is built. R. P. C. in rude letters for Reformed Presbyterian Church. Border serrated.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong. Size 8 x 15.

114. Ryegate, Caledonia Co., Vt. Organized 1790. A. C. R. Vt. in two lines and with raised border for Associate Church, Ryegate, Vermont.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Square. Size 10 x 10.

115. St. Clair, Allegheny Co., Pa. Organized 1804. I K in sunken square, for Joseph Kerr, D. D., who was the first pastor 1804 to 1825, and the father of the late lamented David R. Kerr, D. D., LL. D., who died Oct. 14th, 1887. Border serrated.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oval. Size 10 x 13.

115a. J. D. in deep countersunk letters, for John Dickey, who was the son-in-law and successor of Dr. Kerr, and pastor from 1830 until his death in 1839.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oval. Size 8 x 14.

115b. Another. Similar to the preceding, but size 9 x 13.

115c. Another. A. R. for Associate Reformed, in countersunk letters.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oval. Size 7 x 13.

116. St. Johnsbury, Vt. REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH COMMUNICANT'S TOKEN ST. JOHNSBURY VT.

Reverse. "This do in remembrance of Me." 1 Cor. xi. 24.

"All that the Lord hath said will we do and be obedient."—Ex. xxiv. 7.

This is a cardboard token, and still in use.

117. Salem, Washington Co., N. Y. A P in countersunk letters for Alexander Proudfit, who was pastor from 1795 to 1835.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Square. Size 9 x 9.

This church was organized in Ireland and came to Salem in 1766.

118. San Francisco, Cal. "This do in Remembrance of Me." The words, Name, Residence, followed by blanks and a blank for signing: three lines in all, separated by a dash from the text, Let a man examine himself.

This is a printed cardboard token and now in use.

119. Selma, Ala. (Covenanter, O. S.) R. P. C. counterstamped on a nickel planchet.

Reverse. Plain. Oblong, with circular ends. Size 8 x 17.

120. Service, (Mill Creek) Beaver Co., Pa. Organized 1790. M for Mill Creek.

Reverse. A. for Anderson, the first pastor, 1792 to 1830. Lead. Square. Size 10 x 10.

120a. Another. M for Mill Creek, stamped, without border.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong. Size 7 x 11.

120b. Another. M. A. Mill Creek Associate Church.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Round. Size 11.

Tokens were used from 1833 to 1858, when cards were adopted.

121. South Buffalo, Washington Co., Pa. Organized 1811. S. B. in countersunk letters for South Buffalo.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Round. Size 12.

122. South Henderson, Henderson Co., Ill. S. H. for South Henderson.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Round. Size 8.

This was used from 1835 to 1848.

122a. Another. A. R. P. C. for Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong. Size 10 x 16.

This was used from 1848 until the Union, after which a card, with "The Lord's Supper," "This do," etc., was used.

123. South Ryegate, Vt. New School, Covenanter. R. P. C. for Reformed Presbyterian Church, in curved line, over IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME in three lines.

Reverse. The burning bush on the field, THE BUSH WAS NOT BURNED. in a curved line above, and R. P. C. below. Lead. Round. Size 15.

123a. The same. Old School Covenanter. P. C. for Presbyterian Church, on a planchet without border.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Size 9 x 9.

123b. Another. R. P. for Reformed Presbyterian.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Size 8 x 8.

124. Sparta, Ill. Bethel Congregation. Organized 1818. R. P. for Reformed Presbyterian in rude raised letters, serrated border.

Reverse. L. S. for Lord's Supper with border as obverse. Lead. Oblong. Size 7 x 11.

This was their first token.

124a. Another. Same design except it has a dotted border. Struck from a different die. Lead. Oblong. Size 8 x 12.

124b. R. + P. for Reformed Presbyterian, in rude raised letters and border.

Reverse. A. D. 1843 in two lines. Lead. Oblong. Size 8 x 11.

124c. Another. R. P. C. with a double border.

Reverse. I COR. XI: 28. Lead. Round. Size 13.

125. Stanton, Pa. R. P. C. for Reformed Presbyterian Church, in countersunk letters; milled border.

Reverse. Plain planchet with border. Nickel. Round. Size 15.

126. Staunton, Ill. R. P. C. in the centre of a round planchet and double border.

Reverse. I COR. XI. 28, in one line, double border, as on obverse. Lead. Round. Size 12.

127. Sterling Valley, Cayuga Co., N. Y. C. incused, for Currie, the name of the pastor, 1826.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong. Size 7 x 8.

128. Stone Valley, Huntington Co., Pa. A. C. for Associate Church, within an octagonal line; raised border.

Reverse. S. V. for Stone Valley, with line above and below. Edge plain. Lead. Oblong, concave corners. Size 9 x 12.

129. Strattonville, Clarion Co., Pa. A. P. C. for Associate Presbyterian Congregation, raised letters on a heart-shaped planchet.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Size 10.

This church is now extinct.

130. Sutton, Worcester Co., Mass. COMMUNION TOKEN in two lines, the first curving, the last inside of a plain border in the centre, with a vine below; raised border.

Reverse. ASSOCIATE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in two lines, the first curving, and CHURCH inside of a border. Lead. Oval. Size 12 x 16.

This token is still in use.

131. Swanwick, Perry Co., Ill. (Bethel Congregation.) Organized 1850. B in rude form for Bethel.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Square. Cast. Size 7 x 7.

The moulds were cut in soapstone by John C. Huey, one of the first Elders.

132. Tarentum, Allegheny Co., Pa. U P. for United Presbyterian, in the centre of planchet, surrounded by five rings.

Reverse. A rosette in the centre of five rings. Lead. Round. Cast. Size 12.

133. Tranquility, Ohio. Organized 1838. R. P. C. for Reformed Presbyterian Congregation; raised letters, without border.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong. Size 8 x 14.

134. Tuscarora, Juniata Co., Pa. Organized 1800. T. S. for Thomas Smith, in raised letters, and serrated border.

Reverse. Same as obverse. Lead. Square. Size 8 x 8.

The Rev. Thomas Smith was the pastor from 1801 to 1832.

135. Union, Butler Co., Pa. Organized 1806. R. P. C. for Reformed Presbyterian Church, raised letters and border.

Reverse. Plain. Oval. Size 9 x 12.

136. Union; Mars, Butler Co., Pa. (Old School Church.) Organized 1827. R. P. C. for Reformed Presbyterian Church, in raised letters and border.

Reverse. Plain. Lead. Oblong. Size 7 x 17.

The dies for this token, which is now in use, were made in 1848, by Elder James Daugherty, a blacksmith, whose residence I have not yet ascertained.

137. Unity, Harrison Co., Ohio. Organized 1815. A. C. in script, same as No. 80. Round. Size 15.

THOMAS WARNER.

[To be continued.]

A MORMON COIN.

IN the cabinet of the Iowa Historical Society there is a gold coin, deposited there by Mr. Josiah Y. Porter, many years ago, which has a more than common interest. It is about the size and form of an American five dollar gold piece—a little broader, but not quite so thick—and is evidently composed of pure gold, as it purports to be. It bears on the obverse the figure of an eagle with a shield on its breast, holding in its talons an olive branch and a clump of arrows, surrounded by the words in Roman characters, "DESERET ASSAY OFFICE, PURE GOLD, 5 D." On the reverse is a lion surrounded by Mormon characters, and the date, 1860, in Arabic figures.

It is said that when the issue of this coin, by Brigham Young, had amounted to nine thousand dollars, it was interrupted by an indictment, trial and fine of ten thousand dollars, together with costs, for the reason, as Brigham Young shrewdly remarked, that as a financial measure, "It did not pay." The further issue of the money was therefore permanently suspended, and specimens of it will soon, probably, be as rare as the coins of antiquity.—*Iowa Historical Record.*

SIAM'S NEW BRONZE CURRENCY.

THE machinery of the Hamburg Mint, which has during recent years been seldom called into requisition, will be shortly employed in the coinage of a new bronze currency for the kingdom of Siam, a contract for no less than 25,000,000 coins of this metal having been given to Herr Paul Pickenpack, the Hamburg consul general for his Siamese majesty.

The obverse of the coins, which will be of several denominations, will bear the impression of the royal portrait, while the reverse will be adorned with a tasteful allegorical figure representing Genius. The metal for this coinage is to be supplied by a Westphalian firm. The preliminaries were settled between the brother of the king and Consul General Pickenpack, who was in attendance upon his royal highness during the visit of the former to London upon the occasion of Her Majesty's jubilee.

This bronze coinage will replace the present zinc currency known as one-half and one-quarter pat. Taking the population of Siam as something in excess of five millions, a supply of about five coins per head will be issued. The work of stamping the metal is estimated to keep the Hamburg presses in employment for about five months. As

recently as 1860 the Siamese silver coinage consisted of roughly spherical pieces of silver of various sizes, which were formed of portions of silver rods, which were first bent together and afterward trimmed by the ends being hammered, the whole being then stamped with two or three devices denoting the value, etc. In 1861, during the visit of the Siamese Embassy to England, a contract was entered into with Messrs. Ralph Heaton and Sons of Birmingham, for the delivery of the present circular silver coinage of seven denominations.

CONGO FREE STATE COINAGE.

MR. HENRY PHILLIPS, JR., has sent us a description of the new coinage of the Congo Free State, taken from a Proof set, with which he has lately been presented by the Finance Department of Congo, from which we take the following:

This is a silver coinage, and is struck in pieces having the value of Five francs, (size 24.) Two francs, (size 18.) One franc, (size 14.) and One-half franc, (size 12.) All have reeded edges, except the Five franc pieces, on which in raised letters are the words TRAVAIL ET PROGRES. The devices and inscriptions are the same on each piece, only the denominational figures varying.

Obverse, Bust facing left; under the bust in small letters the name of the engraver, Weiner. Inscription, LEOPOLD II. R. D. BELGES, SOUV. DE L'ETAT INDEP. DU CONGO.

Reverse, Two lions rampant, supporting a shield which displays the Congo arms. Crest, a royal crown. The inscription states the value, "5 Francs." On a ribbon below, TRAVAIL ET PROGRES. In exergue, the date of mintage, 1887. The dies are all sharply engraved, and the piece is struck in high relief.

J. C.

THE OLD SCOTTISH MERK.

Editors of the American Journal of Numismatics:

I have a letter of recent date from Dr. R. W. Cochran Patrick of Beith, in Ayrshire, Scotland, answering some queries of mine relating to the old Scotch coinage. I had desired particularly to know the history and value of the old Scottish *Merk*, named in Burns's Poems and other Scotch books. Dr. Patrick, who is admittedly the highest living authority on this subject, and the historian of "The Records of the Coinage of Scotland," replies that the Scottish *Merk* owes its origin to the mediaeval *Mark*, which was originally a *weight*, then a money of account and finally a coined piece. As a weight and money of account, it was equal to two-thirds of the "pound," which like the "*Merk*" was also first a weight, then a money of account.

As a *coin* the *Merk* first appears in the Scottish series of money in the year 1591, in the shape of the *Balance Half Merk* of James VI. See Records of the Coinage of Scotland, Vol. I, introduction, page CLVII, and text, pp. 118, 177, 253; also, Vol. II, Plate IX, fig. 15, though this piece is frequently erroneously styled the *Balance Merk*. These were followed by the *Thistle Merk* of 1601, 1604, etc., etc.

The value of the *Merk* still continued to be two-thirds of the pound, that is, 13 s. 4 d., that of the $\frac{1}{2}$ *Merk* 6 s. 8 d., and so on. But on the accession of James to the English throne in 1604, Scottish money, which had been equal to the English (that is 240 English or Scotch silver pennies really weighed a pound of silver) had so deteriorated that it compared to the English as 1 to 12, — that is, the *shilling* Scotch was only the *penny* English, and the English silver crown piece of James and his successors passed in Scotland as the sixty shilling piece. This continued until the extinction of the Scottish Mint in 1709. Consequently the *Merk* Scots in 1771, was equal in value to $13\frac{1}{3}$ pennies of the United Kingdom.

R. M.

La Grange, Ky.

MASONIC MEDALS.

WE have been requested by some of our subscribers to resume the publication of descriptions of Masonic Medals, which attracted so much attention in the *Journal* a few years ago. So many new medals of this character have been struck since the publication of "The Medals of the Masonic Fraternity," and the diligence of collectors having brought others to light that had evaded search when that work was finished, it has seemed that a list might be prepared which would be of value and add much to the completeness of the former. We have obtained Mr. Marvin's consent to furnish us with descriptions of those which have come to his knowledge since that time, and he has had the valuable aid of Mr. Poillon, Vice President of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York, whose superb cabinet of these medals is by far the largest known to us, either in this country or abroad; of Mr. Wm. J. Hugan, and Mr. George L. Shackles, well known English collectors, who are specially familiar with the Masonics of their own country, and the latter of whom has probably the best collection in Great Britain. The list will probably include upwards of one hundred undescribed pieces, which for the convenience of collectors, and for ease of reference by those who have Mr. Marvin's book mentioned above, will be numbered consecutively from the close of that volume. We propose to begin with descriptions of several which were mentioned by Mr. Marvin, without full accounts, and give their numbers as in his work; after which we shall proceed with the medals since issued, or recently discovered. — EDS.

DXXVII. Obverse, Within a circle the inscription in three lines, MEDAILLE | D'ASSIDVITE | 5831. [Medal of assiduity, 1831.] Legend, outside the circle, LOGE LES DISCIPLES DE ZENON • [Lodge¹ of the Disciples of Zeno.] Reverse, Two right hands joined, within the square and compasses; the head of the latter forms a radiant sun; a gavel hangs from the joint, and sprigs of acacia issue from behind. Legend, above, AMITIE and BIENFAISANCE below. [Friendship and benevolence.] The reverse of this Medal resembles the obverse of XXII. Brass, octagonal. Size 15.

DCVIII. Obverse, A temple with two pillars, J on the left and B on the right; in the pediment a five-pointed star; on a circular altar, three burning hearts; on either side is a small acacia bush, and in the foreground a gavel, square and compasses interlaced, and a trowel. Legend, □ DES COEURS SINCERES (the N is reversed) [Lodge of Sincere Hearts.] A dotted border. Reverse, Plain. Bronze, octagonal. Size 18.

DCXVIII. Obverse, A star of six points formed by two equilateral triangles; the one in front enclosing a blazing star on which is the letter G; from the top point of the star to the apex of this triangle, FRAT ∴ from the left to lower left angle, MORALE and from the right, CHARITÉ [Fraternity, morality and charity.] On each point of the other triangle is a five-pointed star; around the large star, one word between each two points, TENUE 2^{ME} MERC R ∴ DE CHAQUE MOIS [Session the second Wednesday of each month.] Legend, L ∴ 58. LES ECOSS ∴ INSÉP ∴ O ∴ DE PARIS ∴ S ∴ C ∴ DE F ∴ A ∴ A ∴ and 5853 small, at the bottom.² [Lodge 58, Scottish Inseparables, Orient of Paris, Supreme Council of France, Ancient and Accepted Rite, 1853.²]

¹ This Lodge is located at Chapelle, France, and the piece seems to have been given for attendance on the meetings.

² The date is that of striking, as the Lodge was constituted by the Supreme Council in 1836. The medal is a "jeton de présence," and is sufficiently explained by the inscription.

Reverse, Legend, UNE MÉDAILLE D'ASSIDUITÉ EN ARGENT surrounding the inscription in seven lines, EST DONNÉE | AU F. V. VISITEUR | PRÉSENT | A 12 TENUES | EN UNE | OU DEUX ANNÉES. [A silver medal of constancy is given to a brother visitor present at 12 meetings in one or two years.] Bronze, octagonal. Size 15.³

DCXIX. Obverse, A temple of four pillars, the door open and an altar with a burning heart within; in the pediment a radiant triangle; on the right of the steps S. P. (die-cutter's initials.) Legend, V. L. EREXERUNT MARS ET THEMIS [Mars and Themis have erected it.⁴] In exergue, in two lines, O. LUTETIAE | 5784 [Orient of Paris, 5784.] Reverse, Themis on the right, holding the fasces and axe in her left hand, presents a sword with her right to Mars who is approaching in armor from the observer's left, a spear in his left hand, and his right extended; at the lower left of the field near Themis S P in very small letters. In exergue, in two lines, NON LEX SINE ARMIS [Law is nothing without weapons.] Struck like a coin. Silver. Size 18. Rare.

DCXXIV. Obverse, Similar to DCXXIII, but the bee is much larger, and the rosettes near the legend are wanting. Legend, above, □ BONAPARTE and below, FONDÉE EN 5852 [Founded in 1852.] Reverse, Same as DCXXIII. Bronze, octagonal. Size 20.

DCXXVIII. Obverse, A wreath of laurel, tied at the bottom, and separated at the top by a radiant triangle on which is the letter G; below, on the field, 5817 and a dash. Legend, L. DU BERC DES AMIS DE L'HUMANITÉ O. DE PARIS [Lodge of the Cradle of the Friends of Humanity]. Reverse, On the field in three lines, the inscription, AMITIÉ | BIENFAISANCE | HUMANITÉ [Friendship, benevolence, humanity]. A five-pointed star at the top, and the square and compasses below. Silver. Size 16.

DCXXIX. Obverse, The square and compasses within a wreath of laurel tied at the bottom with a bow, and enclosing a radiant star of five points on which is the letter G. The square is spaced, and the compasses are of unusual form. No legend. Reverse, A female figure with floating drapery stands on the right of a burning altar on the face of which is a blazing star bearing the letter G; in her left hand she holds a heart, from which a wreath of ivy passes behind her and falls across the altar to the ground. L. D. LIENS DE LA P. AMITIÉ [Lodge of the Ties of Perfect Friendship.] In exergue at observer's left in small letters, MERLEN F. Silver. Size 17.

DCXXX. Obverse, A phoenix surrounded by rays, rising from a pyre; in his talons a branch of laurel. Legend, LOGE ECOSSAISE LE PATRONAGE DES ORPHELINS [Scottish Lodge of the Protection of Orphans]. At the bottom *5845* Reverse, Within a serpent-ring the inscription in five lines, RITE ECOSSAIS | ANCIEN-ACCEPTE | <> | SUPREME CONSEIL | DE | FRANCE [Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite—Supreme Council of France]. Legend, outside the serpent-ring, NISI UTILE, etc., as given in the former description; a five-pointed star at the bottom. Bronze, octagonal. Size 22.

³ See CCXXV for another medal of this Lodge, and the text under its number, for reference to the Lodge.

⁴ I am uncertain what the letters V. L. in the legend mean, but possibly, though unusual, *Venerable Lodge*, equivalent in English to *Worshipful Lodge*; or they may be intended to be read after the exergue, and may signify *verae lucis*; the legend would then read thus,

"In the Orient of Paris, in the year of true light, 5784, the Lodge Mars and Themis erected (a temple.)" This is so unsatisfactory that I hesitate to propose it; I do not find a Lodge of this name mentioned by Rebold, at this period.

⁵ The character for the Lodge contains .

DCXXXVII. Obverse, Clothed bust of the Count De Milly⁶ to the observer's left, wearing a wig; a ribbon, collar and cross hang on his breast. Legend above, N^{AS} CH^E DETHY C^{TR} DEMILLY DE L'ACAD^{IE} ROY^{LE} DES SCIENC^{ES} [Nicholas Christiern de Thy, Comte De Milly, of the Royal Academy of Sciences], and below, V.[·] D.[·] L.[·] L.[·] D.[·] N.[·] S.[·] [Venerable de la Loge Neuf Soeurs]; on the truncation of the arm BERNIER F. Reverse, As the reverse of LVIII. Edge milled. Silver and copper. Size 19. Rare.

DCXXXVIII. Obverse, St. Louis vested with robe and cope, kneeling before an altar on a platform: on the altar is a book on which rests a crucifix. (The cross can hardly be distinguished except by looking at it from the top.) The side of the altar has a radiant triangle, and on the base of the platform, in two lines □ DE S.[·] L.[·] DE LA M.[·] | DES FF.[·] REUNIS [Lodge of St. Louis of Martinique, etc.] The whole enclosed within two branches of acacia, tied at the bottom with a ribbon. Reverse, Plain. Bronze. Size 21.

DCXXXIX. Obverse, A temple with seven steps, supported by two pillars, J on the left, B on the right one, the door closed, the wall of mason work. A radiant G fills the pediment. Legend, □ DU TEMPLE DE L'UNION DES PEUPLES. [Lodge of the Temple of the Union of the Peoples].⁷ Reverse, Across the field, PRESENCE, below which two branches of laurel crossed and tied, and above it the square and compasses enclosing a small five-pointed star with another on each side. Brass. Size 15.

DCXL. Obverse, A radiant delta bearing the tetragrammaton. Legend, □ UNION PARFAITE DE LA PERSEVERANCE and at the bottom 5778 [Lodge of Perfect Union of Perseverance]. Reverse, The square and compasses, the left arm of the square being the longer; surrounded by an open wreath of acacia, and enclosing M for *membre* (?). Above is the legend ASSIDUITE; below the square 5838, curving, and at the bottom R.[·] DE GRENELLE S^T H^{RE} 4^S [Perhaps for Rue de Grenelle, St. Honore, fourth story]. Brass, heptagonal. Size 13.⁸

DCXLI. Obverse, Within an open wreath of laurel and acacia an equilateral triangle, on which are the compasses and square, tied together by a bow of ribbon; below the triangle is a radiant five-pointed star; on the upper part of the triangle a ribbon inscribed OMNES IN UNO [All in one]. Legend above, L · R · L · DE LA VRAIE REUNION and below ★ A L'OR DE PARIS ★ [The Regular Lodge of True Union, etc.]. Reverse, A cypher of ornamented script letters V. R. surmounted by circles of dots and rope, outside of which is the legend ER^A S. O. ANNO 5781 DIE 23 SECUNDIMENSIS; a cable tow of three knots completes the circle.⁹ Size 25.

DCXLII. Obverse, ∴ S H V ∴; over the letter H are the compasses; 57 on the left and 85 on the right, and beneath is a square. Reverse, Blank.

6 This Brother was an able physicist, Master of the famous Lodge named, to which Franklin belonged in Paris. He was one of the founders of the Grand Orient of France; born in 1728 and died in 1784.

7 This was a Lodge in Paris, chartered Jan. 17, 1832. The character in obverse legend contains ∴.

8 According to Rebold this Lodge (in Paris) was constituted June 24, 1779; possibly this may be an error or Jan. 24, on which date I find another Lodge was constituted, which would be in the Masonic year 1778, as given on the Medal. It is proper to say, however,

that Rebold's dates may not be always that of the erection of the Lodge, but the time when one came under the obedience of the Grand Orient.

9 I describe this from an electrolyte of this rare medal, formerly in the Crepy collection; I have never seen an original. I do not readily make out the first two abbreviations, but it is evident that the legend gives the date of the erection as April 23, 1781. I do not find the Lodge in Rebold's lists, and as there were upwards of two hundred Lodges which did not come under the Grand Orient, it may be one of those.

their present owners who had acquired them legitimately. By the terms of the late Circular these pices, many of which are among the most desirable that the Government has ever produced, are proscribed; the action taken seemed to most, if not all, present, to be based on a misapprehension of the technical difference between Patterns and Trial pieces. While the latter should undoubtedly be suppressed, no legitimate ground appeared for forbidding traffic in the former, and the hope was expressed that on a reconsideration of the case, the course laid down in the Circular relative to Patterns would be modified. The Society is contemplating the propriety of requesting members to read papers on numismatic subjects at its meetings, to be occasionally illustrated by coins or medals.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A REGULAR meeting of the Society was held at their rooms, Nov. 15th, President Parish in the chair. The following gentlemen were elected to Resident membership, H. M. W. Eastman and Robert Carter Alexander; to permanent Corresponding Membership, James Kirkwood, Chefoo, China, and William Spohn Baker, Philadelphia, Pa.; for two years as Corresponding Member, Stewart Culin, Philadelphia, Pa. Acceptances have been received from Resident Members Augustus St. Gaudens, Charles Aycrigg, Jr., and J. Ernest G. Yalden. The death of our fellow member Eugene W. Spoffard was communicated to the Society. The Librarian called attention to the fact that two complete sets of the American Journal of Numismatics were ready for sale at \$25.00.

The Curator reported donations of five medals from Mr. James Oliver and one from Mr. William Poillon.

Mr. Low moved that a committee of four be appointed to take into consideration the securing of better and more appropriate accommodations for the Society's use, and to report at the next meeting. The chair appointed Messrs. Low, Poillon, Dodd and Drowne. Interesting exhibitions of medals and books were contributed by Dr. Joseph Wiener and Wm. R. Weeks. Adjourned.

H. RUSSELL DROWNE, *Secretary*.

PHILADELPHIA NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

A STATED Meeting of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia was held October 6th, 1887, at its new hall, N. W. corner of Eighteenth and Chestnut streets, President Brinton in the chair.

A paper by Rev. W. M. Beauchamp, D. D., of Baldwinsville, N. Y., entitled "Notes on early Medals, Rings, etc., found in Onondaga and Cayuga Counties, New York," was presented through the President. It described and illustrated many European medals of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, with other objects of foreign or later aboriginal manufacture found in Indian graves or associated with Indian remains. The Corresponding Secretary was directed to transmit the thanks of the Society to Mr. Beauchamp for his paper.

Some account of the papers of an antiquarian character read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science at its recent meeting in New York was given by the President, in which he referred to paleolithic man as the central object of discussion in the archæological section, and one notable for the interest evolved, as well as the eminence of those by whom the subject was discussed.

Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., gave an account of Volapuk, the new universal language invented by a Swiss professor, the Rev. Mr. Schleyer, of Constance, in which he criticized the language as being, in his opinion, one of the most difficult he had ever examined, the phonology being particularly difficult, and the grammar confused. The President announced the appointment of the following members to read papers before the Society: November, Mr. Frank Willing Leach; December, Rev. Dr. Garrison; January, Dr. Ruschenber, Sr.; February, Mr. Law; March, Mr. Culin; April, Mr. Jordan; May, Mr. Myer.

A stated meeting of this Society was held on Thursday evening, Nov. 3, 1887, President Daniel G. Brinton in the chair. A communication on the new silver coinage

of the Congo Free State was presented by Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., who also read a paper, entitled "Numismatic Eschatology." Remarks were made by the President on the early native coinages of America, referring to the copper coinage described by Ixtlilxochitl, as the only instance of such coinage recorded by the chroniclers. This writer, who wrote in Spanish, although he was largely of Indian blood, in his *Relaciones Historicas*, composed about 1580, states that even at that time the ancient coins were current at Tutupec, a Nahuatl town on the Pacific coast. He describes them as about two finger breadth's long and one wide, made of copper, and the thickness of "un real de á ocho." Such coins, he states, were current for a long time before the conquest, in and about the valley of Mexico. Numerous and valuable donations to the library were reported.

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

THE Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal commemorated its twenty-fifth Anniversary, Dec. 15th, 1887. For this event a medal has been struck in honor of its President, in bronze, size 36; Obv. Bust, Hon. Justice L. F. G. Baby, President, 1887. Rev., The seal of the Society, with its name inscribed, etc., etc.

BRITISH DECIMAL CURRENCY.

THE new British coin, the double florin, or dollar, is believed to be the beginning of the end of the old pounds, shillings, pence and farthings division of British money. For a long time the present pound has been regarded as an inconvenient unit of monetary value, and many schemes have been proposed to remedy the fault. The London Chamber of Commerce has now under consideration a plan making the four shilling piece the unit of value or dollar, and dividing it into cents. By this plan nearly all the existing coins can be utilized without creating any confusion from having a double standard of unit value in force. The sovereign would become five dollars, two shillings a half dollar, one shilling twenty-five cents, while the new coins would be ten and five cents, the new penny two cents, and the halfpenny one cent.

COIN SALES.

WE have less to say in reference to coin sales this month than almost ever before. The long continued indisposition of Dr. Woodward has prevented him from holding his usual sales during the last few months, but we learn he has two in preparation, one in particular containing some very choice pieces, which we understand he proposes to offer this winter or early spring. "The collection contains the finest genuine 1804 dollar extant, and numismatic landmarks stick up all over the field, gems of the first water and magnitude. With a few exceptions of 'uniques,' the collection contains almost every known American coin."

Mr. Frossard has held several sales, embracing collections of coins, stamps, antiquities, etc. In his closing sale, Oct. 11, of the Boban collection, which contained 262 lots, were many interesting objects and the net results were over \$1,506. Oct. 12 and 13 he sold the Jonas Ettinger collection, of American Coins, Medals, etc., also medals of distinguished Union generals, selections from the Aaron White hoard, etc., 1,077 lots. Among the special offers were two entire sheets of Mulready wrappers and envelopes which sold for \$27.25 and 28.25 respectively.

Dec. 1 and 2. He sold a collection of Arms, Antiquities, Bronzes, Wood carvings, etc., 412 lots, and Dec. 16 and 17, a collection of Ancient Coins belonging to the late George Williamson, Esq., of Baltimore, Md., also the remainder of the collection of J. W. March, Esq., Jacksonville, Ill., Ivory paintings, Intaglios, Cameos, etc. 893 lots. Among the curios, a tea-caddy, inscribed with name of THOMAS JEFFERSON, and of unquestionable authenticity, sold for \$55. This was followed Dec. 20, by E. B. Sterling's private Collection of U. S. Postage and Revenue Stamps. Part I, Adhesive Postage Stamps, Envelopes, etc. 589 lots, realizing \$1,106.

COMING SALES.

PART II of E. B. Sterling's entire private collection comprising Document, Match, Medicine, Playing Card and State Revenue Stamps, will be sold on January 26th and 27th next. Catalogues can be had through Mr. Frossard, or any responsible stamp firm in the country.

HE also has in preparation two sales, the collection of coins, medals, etc., formed by Gen. R. C. Hawkins, to be sold in March; and Part III, Sterling collection of American stamps, the sale to take place about Feb. 15.

THE G. J. Bascom collection of Ancient and American coins is to be sold in March by the Scott Coin and Stamp Co. The catalogue, prepared by Mr. Lyman H. Low, who has assumed the management of their Numismatic Department, contains upwards of 600 lots, and is now ready.

MESSRS. FREDERIK MULLER & CO., Amsterdam, inform American Collectors of Historical Medals and Coins, that they will sell at auction, April or May, 1888, in their salesrooms, No 10 Doelenstraat, the very important and precious Collection formed by the late Volcker van Soellen, Esq. This cabinet contains about 2000 Historical Medals in gold and silver, and about 3000 Coins, among which are many Siege or Obsidional pieces of great rarity; many of the pieces in this sale relate to America. American Amateurs and dealers are requested to apply for Catalogues to Ed. Frossard, 787 and 789 Broadway, New York, who will probably attend the sale in person.

OBITUARY.

JAMES CARSON BREVOORT.

By the recent death of the Hon. JAMES CARSON BREVOORT, which occurred at his late residence in Brooklyn, N. Y., the cause of Numismatics has lost a devoted supporter, and the *Journal* one of its most valued contributors. He passed quietly away, after a depressing illness, which had afflicted him for many months, gradually overcoming his strength, but never weakening his interest in the studies of his life. He was acknowledged to be one of the best informed students of the early coins and money of our country, and his articles on Early Spanish and Portuguese coinage in America, will doubtless be remembered by our readers. He was hardly less interested in the early history of the Colonies, and fond of bringing to light new points from out-of-the-way sources. Some years ago he issued a little tract, the "Diary of a French Protestant Refugee," which he had privately printed, and which was a quaint and interesting picture of early New England life. Several papers from his pen on historical and geographical subjects have been printed in the *Historical Magazine* and others of a similar character. In his earlier life he was much interested in Natural History, having given considerable attention to entomology and ichthyology; on the latter subject he was regarded as an authority, and he prepared the paper relating to it which was published in connection with Commodore Perry's Reports of the Japan Expedition. His well known interest in these various topics led many Scientific and Historical Societies to confer on him the honor of membership, and he was for many years the President of the Long Island Historical Society.

He was the son of Henry Brevoort, who was a life-long friend of Washington Irving, and was born in New York, July 10, 1818. In 1838 he went to Spain as private secretary to Washington Irving, United States Consul to that country; spent a year there, and then visited other European countries, returning to America in 1843. He was made a trustee of the Astor Library in 1852, and for two years was superintendent of that institution. In 1861 he was made a regent of the University of the City of New York, and in the same year the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Williams College. His friendships were warm and enduring, and by those who were fortunate enough to share them his memory will long be cherished.

HENRY A. HOLMES.

DR. HENRY A. HOLMES, State Librarian of New York, died in Albany recently after a long illness. He was born in Boston in 1812. After studying at Phillips Academy at Andover, he entered the Andover and subsequently the Yale Theological Schools. Going abroad as a missionary, he passed the years from 1838 to 1856 in Paris, Constantinople and the East, later on taking a place in the United States diplomatic service. Since 1862 he had been State Librarian at Albany, and had always been prominent in librarians' congresses. He was also regarded as one of the leading Oriental scholars of the country, and was a valued correspondent of the *Journal*.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

IN "*Gleanings*" for October, I find an inquiry for Geo. III. Jubilee Medals. I have a small brass one, size 16; obverse, sword and sceptre crossed and surmounted by a crown. A ribbon intertwined, bears the legend, "Commemor. George III. Acces-ion." Underneath, "50." In exergue, "K & S." Reverse, Inscription in seven lines, the first curving, "GRAND NATIONAL JUBILEE, | CELEBRATED OCTOBER 25. | 1809. THE KING | HAVING ENTERED | THE 50TH YEAR | OF HIS REIGN. | There is nothing artistic about it.

In "Notes and Queries" I can perhaps guide "W. P." a little, though I do not know his coin. His legend in full is, "*Moneta Nova Argentea Ordinum Groningiae Et Omlandiae.*" [New Silver Money, according to the Ordinance (or standard,) of Gröningen and Ommeland.] No gazetteer within my reach gives this last name. Gröningen, as "W. P." will know, is in the North East province of the Netherlands. I find a town called Ommen in Overysse, south of Gröningen, but the province of Drenthe lies between. There may perhaps, be some connection between Ommeland and Ommen, and the coin may refer to a treaty of union between two provinces. But an old map of 1543 shows that the provinces lay then as at present,—Gröningen, Drenthe, and Overysse. If I have given "W. P." the slightest useful hint, I shall be glad indeed.

ROBT SHIELDS.

RELICS OF THE STONE AGE.

FIVE large granite altars and a number of other relics of the stone age, such as axes, knives, etc., used in the pagan epochs for sacrifices, have been discovered in the Alps, near the summit of the great St. Bernard. It is considered proof that the mountain was a place of sacrifice in ancient times.

FRENCH NICKEL COINAGE.

IT is probable that a Nickel coinage will shortly be substituted in France for the bronze coins. According to the terms of the project of the Minister of Finance, the new pieces will not be polygonal, as was first proposed, but round. On the obverse will be the value in a wreath, and in the exergue REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE; on the reverse a large figure as 5, or 10, and in the exergue the words LIBERTE, EGALITE, FRATERNITE. The dimensions of the new pieces will differ from those of the gold and silver coinages now current, in order to prevent, as far as possible, any confusion, possible deception, or intentional fraud.

E. F.

BAR CENTS IN SILVER.

ON a late English catalogue we find the following:—"The United States Shilling and Sixpence, 1771, with U. S. A. in monogram, and reverse, Thirteen lines representing the number of States." The metal is not given; if in silver, possibly the dies of what is known as the "Bar Cent" have been used to strike the above. The description is not definite enough to render one certain what they were; can they possibly be from the original dies?

A MEDAL EXHUMED.

A CURIOUS medal was recently found on the farm of Harrison Loring of Boston, in Duxbury. It is about an eighth of an inch greater in diameter than a silver dollar, and about one-half as thick. It is apparently of pewter. Around the rim in Roman capital letters, a quarter of an inch high, is the inscription, "Gloria in Excelsis, 1633." The last figure of the date is a little indistinct. With the lettering is a circle which encloses a winged figure rather over an inch in height. A skirt conceals the lower part of the body and limbs as far as the feet. In the right hand is a sword, and in the left something which may be a torch or a mace. The features are indiscernible. The reverse is plain, and looks as if the medal had been attached to some object as an ornament. Mrs. Loring sent it to the Pilgrim Society, Plymouth, where it now is. Can any of our readers identify this medal?

PATTERN PIECES.

As showing the opinion of dealers and collectors, on the recent circular of the Directors of the Mint, and the position of the *Journal*, we clip the following from the last "Numisma:":

The American Journal of Numismatics for October contains a remarkably good article entitled "Pattern Pieces and the Government," which fully and impartially discusses the subject, and forcibly demonstrates the weakness of the position assumed by the Director of the Mint, as expressed in his circular to doin dealers. It is to be hoped that the Hon. J. P. Kimball, for the sake of the present administration, will either rescind this rule, or, like the blue laws of Connecticut, allow it to fall into deserved "innocuous desetude." On the other hand, the Treasury Department, through its efficient Chief of the Secret Service, has done good work in suppressing the manufacture of electrotypes of U. S. Coins, and in forbidding their sale. Let it be understood that in the future, any one offering copies or electrotypes of any U. S. coins for sale, may be arrested and undergo the same punishment as one caught in passing counterfeits, and honorable dealers will be gratified and collectors protected.

EDITORIAL.

THERE seems to be some discussion among dealers in coins, as to what explanation should be given for the remarkable falling off in Auction Sales the last few months. There are many inquiries for fine specimens, and a really choice collection would no doubt bring excellent prices. We do not agree with those who attribute the hesitation to sell to the recent course of the Government, for while there are no doubt many Patterns in private collections, which seem to find their way inevitably to the Auction Room sooner or later, yet we think the suppression of the sale of Trial Pieces, and of copies of rare coins by electrotyping, is certainly a step in the right direction, and will be sustained by all honorable dealers, no less than by collectors. We would rather look for the reason of the falling off in a different direction, and one more encouraging to the best interests of Numismatics. There certainly is no lack of desire to collect, for the requests for prices, and the inquiries for Catalogues show this; and we venture to predict that when a really fine cabinet is next offered we shall see higher prices than for many months. Collectors are more inclined to keep their coins, believing that their value is better appreciated every day, and those in search of pieces to fill vacant places in their trays, are more anxious than they have been for a long time, fearing lest the task be more difficult than they had anticipated.

THE Jubilee coins struck to commemorate the fiftieth year of Queen Victoria's reign do not seem to be a success numismatically. They have been ridiculed severely in "Punch," and they certainly have not met with popular approval. We notice that the Sixpence is to be suppressed; it is of the same size as some of the gold coins, and there is opportunity for deception by the same means which have been used with our Five Cent Nickels; some have been plated with gold and passed for such. The new coins to be substituted, will have the value placed thereon, which does not appear on the recent issue.

CURRENCY.

IF kisses were a penny each, and words a groat a score,
A kiss for every twenty words, and twenty in an hour;
Visit the fair one twice a week, and stay from eight to one,
How long would't take at such a rate, to spend a thousand pun?

Money attracts money according to the simple principle of dust to dust.

When you see a counterfeit coin on the sidewalk always pick it up. You are liable to arrest if you try to pass it.